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which specimens have been reported; also a key for the determination of the species; a table showing their geographical distribution, and a list of localities; also a list of the species wrongly placed in *Elania* by different authors, with their proper designations; and finally a list of the specimens of *Elania* (about 380) contained in the author's collection, and representing 39 of the 49 forms recognized.—J. A. A.

Berlepsch and Stolzmann on Birds from Peru.¹—During the years 1893-1898 M. Jean Kalnowski made considerable collections of birds in various parts of Peru, which form the basis of the present report. The species are listed in seven categories, in accordance with the localities at which they were collected, and include about 200 species. One genus and 14 subspecies are described as new, and several others are for the first time recorded from Peru. The technical annotations relate mainly to the character of the specimens in comparison with those from other localities but in part to questions of nomenclature. In adopting the name *hedwigæ* in place of *fulgentissima* for a species of *Chlorochrysa* (p. 108), these authors appear to have overlooked the fact that *fulgentissima* is the earlier name, the paper in which it occurs having been published Sept. 12, 1901, while *hedwigæ* was first published in the October number of 'The Ibis' of the same year, or nearly three weeks later than *fulgentissima*. Thirteen species of North American birds are recorded as winter visitors, of which eight are Plovers and Sandpipers and five are Passeres, the latter being: *Hylocichla swainsoni*, *Piranga rubra*, *Dendroica "rara"* (= *cerulea*), *Wilsonia canadensis*, and *Empidonax pusillus traili*.—J. A. A.

Jourdain's 'The Eggs of European Birds.'—Part II of this excellent work² treats the species in sequence, with their various subspecies, from No. 30, *Loxia leucoptera bifasciata*, to No. 78, *Motacilla flava*. Under each species are given the common vernacular names by which they are known in the various countries of Europe, references to the leading standard works on European birds, and to the works where the eggs of the species have been previously figured. The breeding range is next stated in general terms, and amplified in paragraphs relating to its general distribution (a) in the British Isles, (b) in continental Europe. The character and position of the nests are described in considerable detail, as are also the eggs and their principal variations. The measurements and weights given are often the averages of large series. About two pages are thus devoted to each species,

¹ Rapport sur les nouvelles Collections ornithologiques faites au Pérou par M. Jean Kalinowski. Par Hans Graf von Berlepsch et Jean Stolzmann. Ornith., Vol. XIII, Sept., 1906, pp. 63-133.

² The Eggs of European Birds. By the Rev. Francis C. R. Jourdain, M. A., M. B. O.U. Part II, London: R. H. Porter, 7 Princes St., Cavendish Square, W., 1906. 8vo, pp. 81-160, 14 col. pll. Price, 10s. 6d. per part, net.

and less to the subspecies, filled with pertinent and well-digested information. The nomenclature and general view-point is well up to date. Marginal headings clearly set off the topical divisions of the subject matter, adding clearness of arrangement without sacrifice of space. The work gives the impression of thoroughness and reliability,—in others words, appears to be an excellent hand-book of European Oölogy, the plates being good, and the typography all that need be desired. The work will comprise ten parts, with 140 colored plates.—J. A. A.

Hartert's 'Die Vögel der Paläarktischen Fauna,' Heft IV.¹—Part IV of this exceedingly useful work completes the Paridae, includes the families Laniidae, Ampelidae, Brachypodidae, and Campephagidae, and begins the family "Muscicapidae," which here includes the current families Sylviidae, 'Timeliidae,' and Turdidae, the author stating that it is impossible to separate the families Muscicapidae, Sylviidae and Turdidae. The Muscicapidae (sens. strict.) are all included in the present part, and the account of *Phylloscopus* (Sylviidae auct.) is begun. About half-a-dozen subspecies are characterized as new.

The method of treatment is, of course, the same as in the former parts, and has already been stated in notices of them in this journal.² The present part includes species and subspecies Nos. 630–795. The general criticisms made in our notices of previous parts are still applicable here, and need not be repeated. Attention, however, may be called to a few points which go to confirm them, as where (p. 394) it is said that "*Regulus satrapa* muss als Unterart von *Regulus regulus* betractet werden"; and where (p. 423) *Lanius borealis* is not only made a subspecies of *L. excubitor* but all the various forms of *L. ludovicianus*, it is also declared, must be regarded as subspecies of *L. excubitor*. In the key on p. 456, *Ampelis cedrorum* is given as a subspecies of *A. garrulus*! Such combinations give the author's point of view in regard to the matter of subspecies, and may well be borne in mind when other parts of the work are under consideration.

He adopts *Bombycilla Vieillot*, 1807, for the Waxwings in place of *Ampelis* Linné, 1766, remarking that through no process of elimination can *Ampelis* be retained for the Waxwings. The reasons for a ruling so contrary to current usage would be welcome, none being here stated.—J. A. A.

Beebe on the 'Owls of the Nearctic Region.'—The Eleventh Annual Report of the New York Zoölogical Society contains two ornithological papers, both by the Curator of Birds, Mr. C. William Beebe. The first

¹ Die Vögel | der paläarktischen Fauna. | Systematische Übersicht | der | in Europa, Nord-Asien und der Mittelmeerregion | vorkommenden Vögel. | Von | Dr. Ernst Hartet. | — | Heft IV. | — | Seite 385–512. | Mit 32 Abbildungen. | — | Berlin. | Verlag von R. Friedländer und Sohn. | Ausgegeben im März 1907.— 8vo, pp. 385–512. Preise 4 mark.

² Auk, XXI, pp. 95, 505, XXII, p. 428.